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659.001PAREMARKS

Claims 1 to 18, as amended or newly presented, remain in this application and are offered for reconsideration. Claim 1 has been amended to recite the redial or last-number-dialed feature, e.g., element 113 described at various places throughout the disclosure. Claim 4 has been amended to incorporate recital of the feature disclosed, e.g., at page 2, line 27 to page 3, line 2. Claim 5 has been amended to recite the feature disclosed at page 5, lines 22 to 26. New claims 11 and 12 recite the feature of the voice actuated "panic button" employing speech recognition circuitry, as discussed at page 4, lines 13 to 19 and page 7, lines 19 to 27 with reference to Figs. 1 and 3. New Claim 13 recites the feature of automatically dialing a first phone number in response to a detected emergency condition, and then if there is no answer (e.g., for a predetermined time or for a predetermined number of rings) calling a second phone number, as disclosed at page 9, lines 4 to 14. New Claims 14 and 15 are added to recite subject matter disclosed at page 3, lines 16 to 26, in which an audible alarm signal is sent out over the phone line to the called station to identify the nature of the alarm condition, with different alarm conditions being identified by different respective audible signals. Claims 17 and 18 are added to depend from claim 16, and recite the feature disclosed e.g. at page 4, lines 3 to 12, in which the intrusion detection can be switched off to an inactive mode by the user, but the fire detection remains active at all times.

Applicant believes that these important features, as recited in the claims now presented, are not shown or suggested in the cited patents to Kim, Okamoto et al., Merendini et al., and Max, or elsewhere in the prior art.

Claims 1 to 5 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being allegedly anticipated by Kim. Claims 6 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being allegedly obvious and unpatentable over Kim in view of Okamoto. Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being allegedly obvious and unpatentable over Kim in view of Merendini et al. Claim 9 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being allegedly obvious and unpatentable over Kim in view of

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Max. However, Applicant urges that the present invention is quite different from anything shown or suggested in these references.

The present invention is directed to a fully functional telephone instrument that can be used for making and receiving normal phone calls, and which is adapted so that it can automatically dial out to another station in the event that some type of emergency situation is detected.

In respect to Claim 1, the user can set the instrument for emergency alarming by dialing the number of a telephone station that the user wants to be notified in the event of an emergency. This can be the home of a neighbor, for example, or the user's own portable cellular phone. Then, if there is an intrusion detected, the phone's redial feature will automatically dial that number. This employs features already on the phone, and makes the set up very simple, requiring no special programming or unusual set up procedures. In fact, when the redial or last number dialed feature is employed, the user can, in a single dialing operation, both set up the phone for automatically dialing to a desired telephone station, and at the same time dial the party at that station to inform him or her of that fact.

Kim does not contemplate using the redial or last number dialed feature for automatic dialing in an alarm or emergency situation. Instead, Kim only discusses connecting to a central office (col. 3, lines 25, 26 and col. 3, lines 60 to 63). Okamoto et al. employs an "auto dialing instruction receiving section 17" on the side of the telephone for automatically dialing another telephone, and in other situations employs an auto dialing function section 56. Neither suggests the desirability of easily changing the outgoing emergency telephone number. The dialing features in the references are not disclosed as either a redial or a last-number-dialed feature, and as such would not suggest the combination now recited in Amended Claim 1.

The other two references, Merendini et al. and Max, do not relate to telephones capable of making and receiving phone calls, and do not provide the necessary disclosure that is missing in Kim and Okamoto.

The dependent claims 2 to 10 incorporate the features of Claim 1, and are believed to be

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allowable for at least the same reasons. In addition, the references do not show or suggest the incorporation of a time-limiting circuit that actuates the telephone instrument only until a predetermined time after the motion sensor has ceased to detect the presence of an intruder, as recited in Amended Claim 2, and as disclosed e.g., page 8, lines 18 to 21. Okamoto lacks any sort of timer or delay mechanism between its intrusion detection elements 20a, 2b and the autodialing feature 16. Kim also lacks any similar delay or timer between the alarm sensor 16 and the phone dialing mechanism.

Regarding the silent alarm feature as recited in amended Claim 4, i.e., use of an ultra-sensitive microphone without actuation of an audible alarm, that feature is not disclosed in Kim. Kim, at col. 2, line 65 to col. 3, line 6, states that detection of movement triggers the sound device 17. Kim has no disclosure of a mode in which the detection of motion triggers dialing of an emergency number but does not trigger the sound device. Okamoto also lacks this feature.

The references also lack the delay timer means for limiting the actuation of the sounder for an initial period so that the user will have time to disarm the system, e.g., after arming it or when returning home.

Regarding Claim 11, the references lack any suggestion that speech recognition circuitry should or could be incorporated as a means for a user to initiate the automatic dialing in an emergency. Kim has a rather different audio capture feature 44, which is employed only after an alarm situation is detected. Okamoto shows a "speech processor" 50, which is discussed at col. 16, lines 36 to 50, but this appears to be only a standard component of a portable cellular phone, and does not incorporate any speech recognition circuitry, nor is it used to initiate an emergency dial. The references do not show or suggest voice recognition circuitry programmed to actuate the automatic dialing means when the user speaks out a special predetermined phrase, such as "Emergency - I need help!" The references also fail to suggest incorporating such a feature into a remote panic button unit, as recited in Claim 12.

None of the references shows or suggests the feature recited in Claim 13, wherein if the call to the first number fails to get through, e.g., after some predetermined number of rings or

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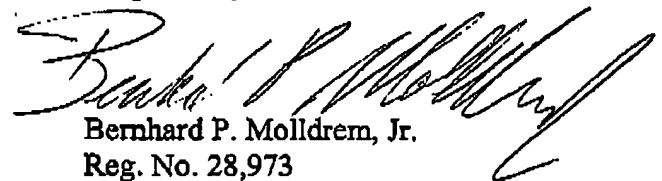
after some maximum length of time, the telephone instrument will automatically dial a second phone number. This is different and distinct from the arrangement of Okamoto (Fig. 7) as discussed at col. 11, lines 33 to 58, where two different detectors, one for fire and one for intrusion, and different numbers are dialed for fire and for intrusion.

The references also fail to show or suggest the feature recited in Claim 14, in which there are different audible alarm messages transmitted to the called station over the phone line, one for a first detected condition (e.g., intrusion) and another for a second detected condition (e.g., fire). These can be spoken recorded messages or patterns of tones. Merendini does not relate to a telephone instrument, and does not suggest sending alarm messages by transmitting them along telephone lines. Merendini employs two audible sounders to alert fire fighters when (a) the temperature in a room of a burning building is between 130 to 190 degrees F, and (b) when the temperature has risen above that level. A third sounder 30 is used for recalling the fire crew.

The references also fail to show any telephone-based alarm arrangement in which there are both a motion sensor, which the user can activate or disable, and a fire detector, which remains active at all times, as recited in Claims 16 to 18.

In view of the foregoing Amendments and Remarks, Applicant respectfully urges that all of Claims 1 to 15 are patentable, and early and favorable consideration is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,


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